

The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 18th inst., says that Ebenezer Christopher died in Louisville on the 15th, of wounds received of Randall W. Smith, at the time he shot and killed Dr. Brown Smith. It is said, has been apprehended near St. Louis. Mr. Christopher was a worthy man, and father-in-law of Smith.

Since the above was in type, we received the first number of a new paper entitled the *Focus of Politics*, edited by William W. Worsler, Esq. in Louisville on Wednesday last, which states, that Randall W. Smith, who killed Dr. Brown, and his own father-in-law, by a single shot, was arrested in Missouri, and arrived in Louisville on Monday evening last. It will be recollected that Dr. Brown lived but a short time after he received his wound, but that Mr. Christopher lived several weeks, and suffered an amputation of his limb before he died.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th inst. says, the rise in the river has been such that steam boats navigate it with security from Louisville up to Pittsburgh.

By an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville to another in Georgetown Ky dated the 16th inst. we learn that the NASHVILLE BANK has stopped payment. "This will be a death blow to some people," says the writer, "for there is more of her paper in circulation, by half, than any other bank in the state. It is thought by many that she will never recover from this second failure."—*Scintilla*.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 13.

The Blue Licks, remarkable for the sanguinary battle fought in its vicinity, is situated about 40 miles from Lexington, and about 35 from Bryan's Station. The Licking river at this place is about 300 feet wide, at common water, and forms a semi ellipse, which embraces on its N. E. side, towards Limestone, a great ridge of rocks which had been made bare by the stamping of buffaloes and other game, drawn together from time immemorial, to drink the water and lick the clay. Two deep ravines, heading in this ridge near each other, and extending in opposite directions, formed the longest diameter of this ellipse. This ridge had very little timber on it, and what it had was very indifferent, and exhibited a dreary appearance; but the ravines were furnished not only plentifully with timber, but with thick brushwood also.

Shortly after the Indians left Bryan's Station, the men at Lexington, Harrodsburgh, and Boonsborough, assembled at that place, to the number of 160 and determined to pursue them immediately—and on the 18th of August, Col. John Todd of Lexington, and Colonel Stephen Frigg, took the command. These men, well armed and accoutred, were skillful marksmen, and animated with an ardent desire to chastise the insolence of these savage invaders of their settlements—Col. Boone encouraged the expedition by his presence. This force was very small, compared with the number of the enemy; but so eager were they in the pursuit, that they could not be prevailed on to await the arrival of Col. Logan, who was known to be collecting all the force at his station to join them.

It requires no strong effort of the imagination, to portray the affecting scene produced by the departure of these brave men. The forebodings of the mother—the misgivings of the wife—the sighs of the parent—the solicitude and tears of conjugal affection, strongly marked the feelings of almost every individual.

Every preparation having been made, the army commenced their march on the route the Indians had taken, but had not proceeded more than nine or ten miles, before the lynx-eyed Boone discovered certain signs on their route indicating a willingness on the part of the Indians, that they should be pursued, which was plainly evinced by their leaving a plain trail. Notwithstanding, they evidently used every means in their power, to conceal their number, for which purpose they marched in single file, treading in each others footsteps.

After a very fatiguing march, this gallant band reached the South bank of Licking river, at the lower Blue Licks, without having seen a single Indian. On the arrival of the front of the party at the river, they discovered Indians on the ridge on the opposite side, who without manifesting any symptoms of fear, retired leisurely over the hills out of their sight. Upon this discovery, a halt was ordered, and a council of the principal officers held, in order to determine the most prudent course to be pursued. In this critical moment, the age and great experience of Col. Daniel Boone in Indian warfare, inseparably attracted the attention of every one present, to solicit his advice at this perilous moment, to obtain which, Col. Todd addressed Col. Boone as follows:

"Situated in Indian warfare, and familiar with the ground in the vicinity of this place, we require your opinion on the expediency of attacking the enemy in their present position." To which Col. Boone replied: "I am, of opinion, and under fully persuaded, that the enemy exceed us in number fully three hundred—that their main body is at no great distance, and that they are lying in ambush. Their position is equal to ours, should we continue our march, and be drawn between the ravines they occupy—I therefore advise, that we divide our gallant band—that one half march to the river on this side and cross over at Elk Run, and upon the upper side of the ravine—while the other half take a position (to co-operate with them) on the other quarter. By this means the great advantage of their position will be changed effectually in our favor. But gentlemen," continued Boone, "whatever may be your ultimate decision, I caution you against crossing the river at any rate, before we have reached the ground."

Upon advice being given, and the superior officers consulting in the salutary advice of Colonel Boone, Maj. Hugh McHenry, remarkable for the steadiness of his temper, exclaimed, "Delay is dangerous! who are not to follow me, and I will lead the Indians," so saying he spurred his horse and rode into the river.

The news of McHenry's conduct, was conveyed to the rest of the party, who were in great disorder and confusion. The whole party were reluctantly borne along in the direction of the river, in authority was exercised by the observation in the time of march, and the party were ultimately pursuing the direction of the rocks, to the end of the ridge.

At this moment, a forest of oaks, deep ravines with underwood, concealed the enemy from view, who waited in their ambushes to receive them.

At Gary Hill the van of the army, closely followed by Major Harlan, and Capt. Wm. A. Brode, supported by the men on horseback, when Gary, with a shout on part of his heavy host, rushed forth from their covert, and with horrid shrieks and yells, attacked them with great impetuosity. The conflict instantly became hot and sanguinary. The advantageous position occupied by the Indians, enabled them to assail the whole of the whites at the same moment, and from the confused manner in which the approach was made, soon turned their right wing, and a retreat was the inevitable consequence, and that too, under the immediate edge of the tomahawk. Cols. Todd and Frigg, and Maj. Harlan, fell early in the action, whilst many brave officers and men fell near them.

The survivors attempted to gain the river at the ford, some on foot and some on horseback; but the Indians so managed, as to prevent a great part of them, by getting between them and the ford, forcing them into the river below, where it could only be crossed by swimming. As most of the fugitives aimed to gain the ford, the Indians pressed their principal force in that point, where the greatest carnage took place, and where many were tomahawked in the river. It was at this moment that Benjamin Netherland, whose personal bravery had been been doubted, not only gave evidence to the contrary, by assuming the office of a commander, called aloud to his flying companions, as they arrived on the South side of the river, to H. M. T. and the enemy, which under many obeyed, and thereby arrested the pursuit for a few moments, which enabled many who were almost exhausted, to escape from the hatchet suspended over their devoted heads.

Brave or benevolent actions should never be permitted to pass unnoticed by the historian: It is therefore with pleasure this opportunity is embraced to perpetuate the conduct of the gallant ANTON REYNOLDS. He was a young, active man, in the prime of life, and when the retreat took place, was on horseback; on his way to the ford, he overtook Col. Robert Patterson, who though not an old man, was infirm, having suffered very much from wounds which he had received from the Indians on a former occasion. When Reynolds overtook him, he was entirely exhausted, and the Indians in close pursuit. Reynolds, with a greatness of soul which will forever redound to his honor, dismounted from his horse, and assisted Patterson into the saddle, and risked his own safety on foot. He crossed the river by swimming, some distance below the ford, when he discovered many Indians had also crossed. He had on a pair of buck-skin overalls, which became so heavy from the water they had absorbed in crossing the river, that on getting on shore, he sat down to pull them off, and whilst in the act of doing so, three Indians came to him and took him prisoner. At that moment several white men passed in sight, when Reynolds was left in the possession of one of his captors, whilst the other two pursued the white men. One of the moans of the Indian with whom Reynolds was left, became untied, and the Indian stooping down to tie it, Reynolds sprang from him, and being an active man, was soon out of danger.

It is supposed that one fourth at least, of the men who fought the battle of the Blue Licks on the 19th day of August, 1792, were commissioned officers. The whole number was 176, out of whom 61 were killed, and 8 taken prisoners. Among the most prominent who fell, were Colonels John Todd, Stephen Frigg, Majors Silas Harlan, Edward Bolger, Captains John Gordon, and Wm. McHenry, together with Isaac Boone, a son of Col. Daniel Boone, &c. &c. The loss on the part of the Indians, was never rightly ascertained. By some it was said to be 90, but that calculation is very improbable, as the whites stood but a very few minutes before they were compelled to retreat.

Despatches had been sent to Col. Benj. Logan in Lincoln county, during the siege at Bryan's Station, which preceded the battle of the Blue Licks only two days. Col. Logan hastily collected about 300 men and marched for the relief of that place; but before Col. Logan reached Bryan's Station, the Indians had raised the siege and were gone. Col. Logan followed as fast as possible, with the hope of coming up with those who marched from the neighborhood of Lexington, before they overtook the Indians; but met them not far from Bryan's on their return. Logan continued on to the battle ground, with the view at least of burying the dead, if he could not chastise the enemy. Col. Logan was joined by many of the friends of the killed and missing from Lexington and Bryan's Station, and arrived on the fatal ground on the 25th. A solemn silence pervaded the whole party as they approached the field of battle. No sound was uttered but the cry of the gorged vulture hovering over their heads. Those who were drawn by affection to the horrid spectacle, with the hope of saving some relic of trait or garment from a lost father, brother or friend, were denied this favour. The remains of the mangled bodies were so distended by the excessive heat of the weather, or so disfigured by the tomahawk, cutlasses and wild beasts, that it was impossible to distinguish one individual from another.

The solemn rites of sepulture were performed in a very rude manner. The ground was so rocky, that without spades or shovels, it was with great difficulty a quantity of earth could be collected sufficient to cover the mangled remains of the slain.

* Major Netherland now living in Nicholasville.

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, executor of Mr. Jefferson, has advertised the valuable estate called Poplar Forest, lying in the counties of Bedford and Campbell, together with about 70 negroes, stock, crop, &c. to be sold on the first of January next. And on the 15th of January, at Monticello, the whole of the residue of the personal estate of Mr. J., consisting of 130 negroes, stock, crop, &c. household and kitchen furniture. Mr. Randolph's advertisement in the Richmond Enquirer, says—"The attention of the public is earnestly invited to this property. The negroes are believed to be the most valuable for their number ever offered at one time in the state of Virginia. The household furniture, many valuable historical and portrait paintings, busts of marble and plaster of distinguished individuals, one of marble of Thomas Jefferson, by Caracci, with a pedestal and truncated column on which it stands a polygraph or copying instrument used by Thomas Jefferson, for the last twenty-five years; with various other articles curious and useful to men of business and private families."

The terms of sale were, to remain open, and to be known previous to the day. The sale was to be continued from day to day, until completed. These sales being unavoidable, it is a sad and guarantee to the public, that they will take place at the times and places appointed.

The following article is copied from the Delawarean.

Free country—Mr. D. C. Miller editor of the Republican Advocate, advertises for sale at his office, "The first part of Masonry Unveiled, containing a full exposition of the secrets and ceremonies of that ancient and honorable institution, Freemasonry—God send, let there be light, and there was light." He further states, that "the remaining part is now in press, and will shortly be published." This is the editor who was so ferociously assaulted, some weeks since, in the western part of the state of New York, by a set of men.

The last accounts from Lima, received at Guayaquil, 16th of Jan., quoted dear at \$10 to 1 on board and a further improvement in price was expected.

The Hampshire Gazette says, "we are happy to state that the long continued controversy between Massachusetts and Connecticut, in relation to the boundary line between the two states is settled."

The President has appointed James Fenwick Kennedy, of New York, Consul of the United States, for the port of Mazatlan, in Mexico, on the Pacific.

HYDROPHOBIA.

We have received the following communication from Mr. HASCALL, giving a description of this disease, and an account of remedies that have been adopted with success. We lay it before the public, believing that it may be interesting, and perhaps useful as it suggests with much confidence a remedy to prevent the infection communicated by the bite of rabid animals.

Western Herald

Messrs Wickliffe and Jones.—Having observed in one of your late papers, a report of several persons being bitten by a mad dog, and from the frequency of similar circumstances, (both to the human and brute creation) I am induced from motives of humanity and public benefit, to transmit you the following communication, which if you think proper to lay before the public is at your service.

In the summer, fall and winter, of 1801-2, being then a student at medicine in the State of New-York, I had an extensive opportunity of witnessing the effects of the bites of dogs and other rabid animals, both to the human and brute species, as well as the method of treatment adopted with both.—During the latter part of the summer 1801, from some cause never fully developed, a large number of horses, cattle, dogs, swine and other domestic animals, were almost simultaneously affected with hydrophobia or canine madness, in a space of 15 or 20 miles along the main road through a very compactly settled section of the country. These I believe were all either destroyed or died in a manner which even brutes is shocking, when proceeding from that cause. The calamity thus commenced, continued in succession for several months, during which time not less than seven or eight persons (mostly men,) and probably more than one hundred domestic animals, were bitten by dogs and other canines, incontestably rabid. A variety of treatment was adopted with the brutes and was followed by different results; but with the human subject, one uniform and invariably successful course was pursued. The wound being thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, and the lacerated parts (if any) removed, the actual canter (or red hot iron) was applied and introduced quite down to the bottom of the wound, which was then dressed with an emollient, composed of finely pulverised sulphate of copper, (usually called verdigris) resin and olive, which was continued until the wound was entirely healed; and no further inconvenience, to my knowledge, ever occurred to any one of the number. With the brutes a more simple course was found to be efficacious; the wound being thoroughly cleansed by washing, a quantity of fine common salt and good vinegar (vinegar acid) was introduced, and the application repeated until the wound healed, when no further attention was necessary. The utility of this simple treatment was tested by its operation upon a part of the brutes bitten by one and the same dog, and nearly at the same time; those which were neglected dying with madness, while the others invariably escaped. It often happens that doubts are entertained of the rabidness of the animal biting, and most unfortunate occurrences have often happened from ignorance on this subject. To determine this point, if practicable, let the suspicious dog be killed, and rub a piece of fresh meat upon his teeth, and if another dog will then refuse the meat, there need be no further doubts upon the subject; nor will a dog not rabid contend with one that is, but usually fly from him. On examination, likewise, it will be found, if the dog was actually rabid, that the veins under the tongue is very much distended, and filled with a black grumous fluid. It seldom happens that the hydrophobia occurs either in man or beast, until the wound occasioning it is entirely healed, as the virus is seldom absorbed while a free discharge continues; and no internal remedies are required if the wound is judiciously treated with topical applications before any absorption takes place; but prudence will always urge the earliest possible attention. It is from the cause above stated, that slight wounds produce disease more speedily than violent and considerable lacerations.—The efficacy of the sulphate of copper in neutralising or destroying the canine virus is fully evinced both by theory and experiment. An English gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who had held a military commission in the British East India service for twenty years, and now a naturalized citizen of the United States fills a judicial station under the General Government in West Florida, informed me that while commanding a company of Sepoys near Bombay, six of his company were bitten by one dog. There being neither then or now any settled mode of practice to govern the treatment either in Europe or the East, the Surgeon (an Englishman) pursued five different methods, or rather experiments, with the same number of patients, and lost them all from madness. The sixth who had been bitten in the hand could not

be cured, but died in the hospital, after a few days, but recovered the use of his copper limb for the wound and continued to lead a useful life, and no further ill consequences occurred.

The slaver of an animal with the canine species will communicate contagion; hence the bite of a rabid horse or swine produces no other effect than a wound of equal magnitude from any other cause.

The first appearance of hydrophobia in human subjects, is evinced by lancor, pain in the head and inflammation of the eyes, attended with a discharge therefrom of an acrid transparent fluid, followed in succession by a high degree of nervous irritation, insupportable startings, tremor, violent convulsive paroxysms, more or less frequent, attended with a strong propensity to bite whatever may come within reach. Death usually succeeds in a period of from two to six days from the first appearance of disease. The period of accession from the time of the bite is extremely variant, depending materially upon the originality of the wound, or rather the time of its healing or ceasing to discharge. On an examination of all rabid animals, from the first apparent symptoms until after death, the veins directly under the tongue will be found very much enlarged, and on puncturing them a considerable quantity of grumous matter of very dark tincture will discharge. If on the first appearance of disease, this matter is discharged, the vessels destroyed by the actual canter, and the mouth frequently cleansed by a weak tincture of sulphate or copper in vinegar, a very great proportion of double or governable animals, such as sheep, calves &c. may be preserved; and I have no doubt that with the human subject the same course, particularly if accompanied by proper evacuations, and a copious exhibition of that class of medicine usually denominated Antispasmodics, would be equally efficacious. The effects of water on rabid animals, and several other circumstances mentioned by Boerhaave and other European writers, seldom or never occur in this country.

D. A. HASCALL.

We stated some time ago, that the types, and other materials, belonging to Mr. McKenzie, the editor of the Colonial Advocate, at York, Upper Canada, had been wantonly destroyed. We find by the late papers from Upper Canada, that a suit brought by Mr. McKenzie against the offenders, had been tried, and a verdict of two thousand five hundred dollars obtained for the plaintiff.

(N. Y. Spectator)

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that Capt. Alexander Chaxton has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, and will sail with all possible despatch with our Minister Mr. Sergeant, to the Congress near the city of Mexico, with which he joined it is understood, by Mr. Peimsett. We further learn that Capt. Charles G. Ridgely is appointed to the command of our West India naval station, and will take passage in the Hornet for that post.

MARRIAGES.

In the city of New York, the 6th inst. Edwin Upham, Esq. merchant of Lexington Ky. to Miss Maria M. Carter, daughter of John G. Carter, Esq.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, Harry J. Bailey, Esq. to Miss Sarah Dietze, daughter of Judge Bledsoe.

In this place on the 16th inst. Mr. Thomas Hickman, to Miss Shreve.

In Franklin county, the 14th inst. Mr. Wm. M. Tompkins of Versailles, to Miss Mary Blair, daughter of the late Maj. James Blair.

On Thursday evening the 16th inst. by the Rev'd Francis Palmer, Mr. William Berry of this town to Miss Martha T. Jordan of Fayette county.

In Lancaster, Pa. on the 5th ult. Alfred Martin, aged 24 years, to Catherine Ringburner, aged 18, after a courtship of half an hour through the grate of the prison.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

Masonic Hall.

MR GOODACRE'S THIRD LECTURE, on day and night, the seasons, climates &c. exemplified on

THE HORIZONTAL TELLURIUM.

The Climate Instrument,

AND BY AUXILIARY DIAGRAMS,

Will be delivered on To-morrow Evening, 25th inst at 7 o'clock.

TERMS OF THE EIGHT LECTURES.

To the whole Course—Ladies and Gentlemen, five Dollars; Children under 12 years of age, three Dollars. Tickets transferable.

To each Lecture—Ladies and Gentlemen, one Dollar; Children half price.

Tickets are on sale, and Syllabuses of the course may be had gratis at the Bookstores, at Mr. Brennan's and at the Lecturer's private apartment in Mill street, the second door above the entrance to Porter's Inn, where he will be happy to see his friends any day from one to three o'clock.

Evenings of Lecturing—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The course will not be repeated in Lexington.

November 17, 1826.—46

NEW AUCTION STORE.

D. BRADFORD,

INTENDS keeping an AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE in FRANKFORT, during the session of the Legislature. He will be grateful for the patronage of the public, and will have a sale every Friday evening and Saturday morning.

November 24.—47-3t

LAW NOTICE.

LESLEY COMBS,

INFORMS his clients, that his Office will be kept open during his absence this winter, and all matters confided to him attended to as usual by Mr. J. H. COLEMAN, and the young gentlemen in the Office.

November 24.—47-3t

MRS. SAUNDERS

HAS just received, and will open a splendid assortment of fashionable

MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Velvet, Plush and Silk

Hats, Caps, Turbans, Leghorns,

Bonnets and Flats.

Superb Bell Curls, new style, black and white Ostrich Feathers, Winter Artificial Flowers, Velvets, Northumberland's Point Capes, Blous Lace, Ladies' finger and Sashes; a large and elegant assortment of RIBBONS, &c. &c. All of which are stored at the lowest price for cash.

Main Street, Lexington, opposite the Court House. P. S. L. G. HORN'S repaired as usual.

November 2.—46-5

SHELBY HOTEL.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has opened that commodious three story Brick House on Main street, near the Post office, for PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT and BOARDERS.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE HIS CHARGES:

Breakfast, dinner and supper, each, . . . \$0 25

Lodging, . . . 1 00

Travellers who enter for a few days, at . . . 50

Horse for 24 hours, . . . 4 00

Boarding per week, with lodging &c. . . 2 50

Do. do. without lodging, . . . 1 00

French Brandy and other foreign spirits, for each drink at the bar, . . . 64

By the draught, in punch or toddy, in private rooms proportionate.

News, papers, particularly those devoted to Adams and Jackson, will be kept. And as it is my interest to be attentive, to great promises are withheld, leaving to those who may favor me with a call, the liberty to say well or ill of

J. HEADLEY

Lexington Nov 17, 1826—46H

A LAMENATE BOOK

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

AND THERAPEUTIC

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. PIRIE.

BEFORE PUBLISHED by Wm. H. Woodward of Cincinnati, compiled & Edited for the revision and care of diseases, calculated particularly for the inhabitants of the

WESTERN COUNTRY.

It is the opinion of the best informed persons, physicians and others, that such a work is much wanted in this country. The rapid extension of several of our diseases towards a fatal termination, by which many human lives are lost to their friends and society, renders the general dissemination, on this important subject, highly necessary. Besides, it often happens, in consequence of a new disease, or a new mode of taking a cold, or a new mode of catching a disease, that the skill of the most attentive and experienced physician, whose efforts are often defeated, when they might have been successful, by the application of a knowledge in those who have charge of a sick during his necessary absence. If to these considerations we add the many accidents that are daily taking place at times and in situations where medical assistance is obtained, it must be obvious that such a work should be not only in the possession of every family, but studied by every individual. These pages will be found in conformity with the united experience of the age, and it is hoped the work will not be the least useful, types, &c. the production of the Western Country. With a view to its general use, it has been put at the moderate price of *Three Dollars*, being much cheaper than many inferior imitations of the work.

RECOMMENDATION.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLISHER.

The following recommendation is from the pen of Dr. Daniel Drake, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

Cincinnati, Oct 10, 1826.

SIR—Ever since the receipt of your new publication *The Family Physician*, I have been much engaged, but the examination of it which I have made has been so satisfactory, that it is well calculated to answer the ends for which it was designed. It is a book in a plain and perspicuous style, a great deal of information, and will, I have no doubt, supply the place of other systems of domestic medicine in the western country.

Respectfully, &c. DANIEL DRAKE.

Cincinnati Oct 11, 1826.

SIR—I have examined your Family Physician, with some care, and find the doctrine laid down to be based, as well on the latest improvements of science as on those of former ages, which are sanctioned by the experience of the most eminent of the profession. The writer of this work has not only kept in view not only the climate, but the true character of the diseases of this section of country for which he was writing, and for popular use in this region it is unequalled.

Yours, &c. ISAAC BOUGH.

The following recommendation is from Dr. Guy W. Wright, editor of the Ohio Medical Repository.

SIR—I have once expressed through the medium of the Ohio Medical Repository my entire approbation of your Family Physician. Since then, my acquaintance has afforded me an opportunity of giving it more minute reading, and from this source I am enabled to give a more correct opinion of its merits, and also to wish you in your amiable pursuit, to say in addition to what I have before expressed, that I consider the Family Physician equal to any superior to any work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

It contains in a plain and familiar language, a review of the orthodox doctrines of the age, and a reference to the book for young physicians, or as a source of instruction and interest to the general reader. I am sure it will be found highly valuable, and will place in every gentleman's library.

I am, &c. GUY W. WRIGHT.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15, 1826.

ALSO

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A FEW COPIES OF AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING OF

JEFFERSON'S LAST LETTER.

Executed by Woodcut in a masterly style.—Price 50 Cents only. N. Y. 24.—47-48.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, to assess the lands of the subscriber, will meet at his house on Cann in the county aforesaid, and proceed to execute the duties of their appointment, and especially to ascertain the precise spot where a new bridge to be at the most easterly corner of Colonel Samuel McDowell's military survey of 2000 acres stood; and to adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is completed.

WILLIAM COOPER.

November 18, 1826—47-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 10th day of December next, commissioners duly appointed by the worshipful county court of Fayette county, to process the land whereon I now live, a being part of G. G. Bryan's preemption, and situated about five miles North of Lexington. The commissioners will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. at my house on that day, and proceed to business, and continue from day to day, at which time and place all may attend who think themselves interested.

MICHAEL HAYNS.

JAMES M. PIRIE,

TRAVELING RELINQUISHED THE Exchange Business,

and presents himself to his friends and the public generally, as an

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

And has taken the large and commodious Brick House on Main street, belonging to the United States Bank, nearly opposite his late Exchange Office, where he respectfully solicits Consignments.

He presumes his general knowledge of business will enable him to give satisfactory returns to all who may favor him with consignments and all prices raised (if according to market, from the lowest) and will endeavor to execute the commands of his employers with promptness and accuracy.

In all his transactions he will be strictly governed by the general established and approved rules of Commission Merchants throughout the Western Country, and he hopes to receive such a share of public patronage as his exertions may deserve.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1826—45H

POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

WINTER IS COMING ON.

Winter is coming on,
The flowers will disappear,
The snow will lay upon,
The Earth of verdure bare.

The Birds by us below'd,
Will very soon retire;
The screen will be remov'd,
And high will blaze the fire.

The Icicles will hang,
Beside the outer wall;
The Beast will slithering stand,
Within his narrow stall.

The youth upon his feet,
Binds fast a pair of skates;
How pleasantly and fleet,
He slides o'er frozen lakes.

The piercing, north wind blows,
The travelers face turns blue;
The chilly creature knows,
Not what he is to do.

The trout school-boy lingers—
Altho' in mischief bred;
The woodman blows his fingers
So piercing is the cold.

OSCAR.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

FAREWELL TO KENTUCKY.

Farewell to Kentucky, dear land of my birth,
A lovelier land is not upon earth;
My pain mixed with pleasure, I yet may explore,
A land which perhaps I may visit no more.

Its beauties, attractions, are many and great,
A flourishing, fertile, agreeable state;
The climate is healthy, the fountains are clear,
The men are all brave, the ladies all fair.

The friends of my childhood and youth are all here,
And the parent who foster'd me with care;
From friends and relations too soon I must part,
And dearer than all the choice of my heart.

But grief and complaining I know is in vain,
I may or may not behold them again;
But if I should not, the needle will set,
Its point to the west ere friends I forget.

Farewell then Kentucky, dear land of my birth,
Thy very defects seem objects of worth;
Wherever thou'ld'st I am destined to roam,
I'll ever consider Kentucky my home.

NYMPH AND ZEPHYR.

NYMPH.

Whence comest thou Zephyr! son of Aurora!

ZEPHYR.

From the gardens of fragrance and beauty I come,
Where the rose's silk cup is my favorite home;
I have been to the queen of the meadow at her call,
I have borne her new sweets to her star-column'd hall.

I have shaken the leaves of the brown forest boughs,
And the songsters have risen to warble their vows;
I have pressed on the grass where the green blade
glows high,

And the lark is now hymning her melody.

I have been to the chamber of beauty, and there,
I have played with her ringlets of radiant hair;
I have watched her white breasts which the white
snow eclipse,

I have sipped the rich dew from her odorous lips;
I have carried the plaint of love's trammell'd strain
And the lady blushed deep at the murmur of pain,
'Twas the same sweet strain which but yesterday felt;
It had kissed her white hand—it had bade her farewell.

I have been to the mansion of death—and from thence
I have sing'd the legend of omnipotence;
'Twas an innocent—beautiful babe, and the sigh
Of the mother was heard in the cloud paths on high;
Half-mingled with prayer to the seraph given,
Was it as they welcome'd the stranger to Heaven.

To the green seas I go—where the gondola rides,
Like a nymph of the deep o'er the languishing tides;
While the waves one by one into slumber fast fall,
And there is not a breath save from the lips which
me call—

'Tis the music of voices I hear swells the dome,
Loud the song is for Zephyr—I come—I come—
To your sun-lighted shores—to your bright seas
away.

There is loveliness waiting, I dare not delay;
I have flower-loves to meet—I have vows to renew,
I salute your fair fingers—adieu, Nymph! adieu!

FROM THE NORWICH COURIER.

On hearing a song he would not be forgiven,
I would not meanly condescend
To ask the pardon caprice gives,
Nor prize the favor of a friend
Who on my humble homage lives.

But if from carelessness or art,
I made a gentle spirit grieve,
It would not wound my haughty heart
To breathe that little word "forgive."

Forgiveness! 'tis the sacred stream,
That merrymen through the injured breast,
Where lingers love's retiring beam,
That soothes contending thoughts to rest.

Forgiveness! 'tis the sweetest air
That trembles on the lyre of Heaven,
For all who swell the psalm there,
Can sing of sins and faults forgiven.

The following article, copied from a Virginia paper, does not evince to us that Kentucky is very far ahead of her sister states, in the horrid crime of MURDER as savage as some of our neighbors and eastern friends would wish the rest of the Union and the world generally to think us.

ANGELIC HORRID MURDER.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to his friend in Alexandria and D.

Sevier county, Oct. 10, 1826.
On Monday last, Col. Perry the clerk of Sevier county, was most barbarously murdered in his bed. The following are the circumstances of the case as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them.

About two o'clock A. M. the perpetrator of the bloody deed, having passed through two outer doors, entered the chamber where Col. P. and his wife were sleeping, and with the edge of a small axe, or large tomahawk, struck him on the head with such violence, that it penetrated the skull into the brain, which afterwards oozed through the wound.

Mrs. Perry being awakened by the blow, or some noise in the room, saw a man go out, who she believed, judging from the distinct view she had of him, had no shoes on. Placing her hand on her forehead, she found that her face was covered with blood. Some minutes elapsed before she recovered from the effects of the blow so as to be able to speak.

He fired, however, until the afternoon of the

preceding Friday, and in the mean time when not suffering under severe convulsions, with which it was frequently seized, was rational, and capable of conversing intelligently.

Col. Perry is now 1. the prime of life, had been a representative in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and was a gentleman of the highest respectability.

Besides a mourning widow, he left behind him a family of five or six children to deplore his premature loss.

A certain John Nichols, formerly of Va. has been apprehended on suspicion of being the murderer. It was proven before the grand jury, that when Nichols was committed, that he had repudiated all knowledge of the crime, and declared a determination to kill Col. P. in consequence of the latter having exchanged him with clandestinely dealing with his slaves.

The following paragraph is copied from the same letter.

"One day last week a man was shot in Knox county, while plunging in his field, a snake which was lying in ambush for the purpose. The ball having broken to the arm of the intended victim, lodged in his body, but hopes of his recovery are still untainted."

Willful Murder.—We have been informed that on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Goodwin's Church in the county of Buchanan, an altercation took place between a man by the name of Statton, and another individual, in the course of which, a third person, a Mr. Banton, undertook to make peace between them. This turned the argument of Statton from the individual with whom he was first quarrelling, to Banton, and, saying that no person should interfere drew a rifle, immediately stabbed and killed him. The verdict of the jury was willful murder. Statton has made his escape.—Lex. Post.

Later Yet!!!

THE subscriber has recently returned from the Eastward, and is opening a large and splendid assortment of

TALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting in part of the following Articles:
Blue, black and velvet 1841-1842
Regents, Electoral and Saxony Cloths
Double-napped Dress, superior quality do
Lined habit and pelisse
Blue, black and fancy, double-napped do
Superior CASSIMERES 1841-1842, in all colors
9 1/4 10 1/4 11 1/4 and 12 1/4 Rose Black
3 1/2 4 and 4 1/2 Pant do
A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Calicoes and Prints—last colors
Grimson, White and Fancy colored Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Cashmere SHAWLS assorted
Black, Blue and Fancy Norwich Grapes
Black, plain and figured B. mazzettes
Assorted colors do
A superior assortment of blacked, brown, checked and plain domestic linens
A handsome assortment of plain and figured Flannels Scotch and Girton PLAYS—new patterns
Plain black Gros-de-Naples
A handsome assortment of Ombre Shaded SILK
Figured and plain SATINETS, assorted colors
A variety of Ombre shaded & spotted Book Muslins
Thread laces and lace trims
Bobinet do do
Wide Bolonnet lace
Worked and Embroidered Bolonnet Veils
Worked Collars, Caps, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs
A few Cases valuable Mathematical Instruments
A splendid assortment of Mirrors and Cassimere like
Cape WORKS—assorted colors
Plain CRAPES do
White, black and green ITALIAN CRAPES
Children's Cloths and Bonnet Caps
Children's Fur Hats
Men's do
A splendid assortment of Millinery
French Curls—(newest style)
An excellent assortment of ADDIELY
Superior Leghorn—apering
A handsome assortment of fine grass bleached Fish Tanners
Superior 8 1/4 and 10 1/4 Damask Table Linen
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable Toilet Shell LINENS
Innovation do

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Glass and Queensware—Britannia Tumblers;
A FEW SETS OF ENGLISH CHINA.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SHOES;

Together with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate

All which have been secured with my usual care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and New York at very reduced prices, which will enable me to sell unusually low—on sight. Till further notice I shall be able to make the interest of purchasers to deal with me. I therefore respectfully invite those who wish to purchase, to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.
Lexington, Nov 1826—436

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHETT & ROBINSON,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of every general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.
May 21, 1826—181

OVERSEER WANTED.

I WANT to employ one or two men to take the management of a farm. Unmarried wages or part of the crop will be given. Immediate application to
Oct 30 1826—433

DOCTOR SHORT.

HE HAVING taken up his permanent residence in Lexington, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and its neighborhood.

His residence and Shop are on Mill street, near Mr. Charles Wilke's
October 27, 1826—434

AWAY from the subscriber.

Living for a few reduced prices, which will enable me to sell unusually low—on sight. Till further notice I shall be able to make the interest of purchasers to deal with me. I therefore respectfully invite those who wish to purchase, to call and examine my assortment.

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October 27, 1826—434

POULTRY FAIR.

FOR GOLD OR SILVER.

AN account of the last will of a deceased person, and of the property he left behind him, is given in the following notice.

On the 1st day of December, 1826, a public sale of the real and personal estate of a deceased person, was made by the undersigned, at the residence of the executor, in the city of Lexington.

The property consisted of a lot of land, and of a house and outbuildings, and of a number of personal articles, and of a number of slaves.

The property was sold for the sum of \$1000, and the proceeds were paid to the executor.

J. G. COOPER,
LLOYD K. COOPER, } Execs.
November 10 1826—434

TRAIL A GREAT FAVOR.

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J. G. COOPER,
LLOYD K. COOPER, } Execs.
November 10 1826—434

FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the Shop on Main Street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap, Glass, &c.

20—11.

THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY.

THE lower end of TOWN STREET, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle. The principle building contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fireplaces; with a dry cellar under the whole house, and a paved street in front. Kitchen with lodging room for servants—a pump house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a stable, Carriage house and Cow house, at back of store. The whole lot is enclosed with a stone wall, mostly of orange wood. Also, a good well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 60 feet fronting on Main street, and extends 212 feet back to Water street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main street from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STAND, and a well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Short street 30 feet, and running back 200 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Second street, and running 100 feet towards Short street, adjoining the lots of William Adams and Mrs. Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND, between Short and Second streets, and bounded by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements on it.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr. Hamilton's, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main street (nearly opposite to the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet.

Also, a small QUARRY LOT back of the last mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$500 due to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$500 due to the back of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum equal to the amount of those two debts or a release from them, will be expected, and for the balance a credit of one, two, three and four years.

WILLIAM PALMETTER.
October 20, 1826—426

GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

1 prize of \$1000 is \$1000
5 prizes of 300 is 1500
10 of 100 is 1000
30 of 50 is 1500
50 of 20 is 1000
100 of 10 is 1000
1000 of 5 is 5000

1496 Prizes amounting to \$14000
or ONE THOUSAND TO A PRIZE.

Actual sale of ten or upwards \$4 75
For a single Ticket 5 00
For half Tickets 2 50
For quarter Tickets 1 25

THE DRAWING
Will be divided into six days, 20 numbers and a reserve number, the number of prizes on the first day, and the last, the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the first drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days of drawing. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the beginning of the wheels on the sixth day, all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes will be paid to a deduction of 20 per cent and will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four months after the drawing is completed will be considered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part by 10 tickets in the present class, and the highest prize in part by twenty—the tickets selected for the 10 400 dollar prizes are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3rd from 21 to 30; for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50—Those selected for the Highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED
in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit: for 10 Tickets you will pay in Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within ten days after the 5th day drawing is over by surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN HUNDRED are given for all the prizes except the highest, for the residue of One Dollar only per ticket.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former agents and the friends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.
J. M. PIKE, Manager.
Lex. Aug. 20, 1826.

TO LET.

THE house and lot of the late of Lexington, Va. is for sale. The house is a two-story brick house, and the lot is a large lot, and is situated in a healthy and pleasant location. The house is in good repair, and the lot is well cultivated. The price is \$1000, and the terms of sale are as follows.

TO LET.
A house and lot of the late of Lexington, Va. is for sale. The house is a two-story brick house, and the lot is a large lot, and is situated in a healthy and pleasant location. The house is in good repair, and the lot is well cultivated. The price is \$1000, and the terms of sale are as follows.

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